

THE HERALD.
THURSDAY, - - NOVEMBER 25.
All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.
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We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all, and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying to get out of us for the price. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining. This is without respect to persons, we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

THE HERALD has extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.
Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c., &c. Could we collect as we go, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.
For all other Job Work and Advertising, this money must be paid when the work is done—the rate is without exception.

MEXICO.

This ill-fated country seems to be approaching the last stage of disorganization. The treasury is bankrupt, the Central Government is utterly impotent for good or evil; every Province almost has its separate insurrection affording to bands of plunderers and assassins full license and impunity; French fleets are hovering on its coast to enforce the payment of debts due and acknowledged by the former Mexican Governments; England doubtless will also put in her claims, and will the United States look on and see the powers of Europe make themselves the executors and residuary legatees of a deceased Republic on her own borders? The eagles are beginning to gather around the carcass before life is actually extinct, and we think it likely the American eagle will not be absent from the final banquet. He has had his eye fixed for some time upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the Peninsula of California and the country west of the Rio Grande. If Mexico cannot maintain herself as an independent power and we can see no hope for her to do so, the United States will not permit any European power to obtain a foothold in her territory, or we much mistake the temper of our countrymen. It is a great and difficult problem which will probably soon claim a solution at the hands of our government.

Professor Dickey.

On Tuesday night last we had the pleasure of listening to the introductory lecture of a series on science and art by this gentleman. Although the Professor was laboring under a severe indisposition, we soon perceived he was well posted on his subjects. He is a fluent speaker, easy, plain and entertaining in his illustrations. Those who would like to spend several evenings pleasantly and in the acquisition of knowledge would do themselves a favor by going to hear Prof. Dickey on these most interesting and useful subjects.

It is said that Louis Napoleon has transmitted orders to the French vessels of war in the neighborhood of Cuba to hold themselves subject to the orders of the Spanish Captain General. This confirms what was lately stated by the London Times, that France would join with Spain in resisting any attempt of the American people upon the island of Cuba. If we are not greatly mistaken stirring times are approaching and the new administration will have its hands full.

From the fact that three British vessels of war have arrived in the harbor of Havana, about the same time that the news has reached us of an arrangement between France and Spain by which French vessels in the West India seas are to be subject to the orders of the Captain General of Cuba, it is supposed that England and France are determined jointly to protect Spain in the possession of Cuba against the American filibusters. It is conjectured, however, by others that the object of the British may be merely to capture certain vessels engaged in carrying on the slave trade between Africa and Cuba. We shall see.

The autocrat of all the Russias has appointed a Consul General at the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose it is believed of watching the Americans with a view to checking our progress on the Pacific. The portents of a struggle between this republic and the great powers of Europe are thickening. Russia has possessions in North America which approach very near our north-western boundary.

An election was held last Saturday, the 20th, in the Louisville District, for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Humphrey Marshall. Col. Wm. Preston, the Whig candidate was elected over Mr. Culvin Sanders, the nominee of the Democratic convention, by a majority of about 1700. This is a great triumph for Col. Preston, who, we venture to predict, is destined to be prominent in the politics of this country.

Can it be done!

The London Athenaeum seems to think not, and presents the following catalogue of obstacles:
"Is it possible to connect the New World with the Old by means of a magnetic wire? This question is now occupying many minds in Paris, London, and New York. Every fresh experiment in the submergence of telegraphic cables seems to strengthen the hope that in time science will be able to put a belt beneath the sea, as well as a girdle round the earth. But the obstacles are great, if not insurmountable. Fifty or a hundred miles of tubing, lying on the ocean bed, is a manageable amount of wires, easy to pay out at first, and possible to raise, examine and repair in case of accidents. But a cable three thousand miles long is another matter. True, there are certain points on the track between the two continents where it would be possible to fix the wires—for instance, the Three Chimneys and Jacques's Island. But the first of these projecting rocks is two thousand miles from London—only five hundred of which could be saved by making one of the westernmost parts of Kerry or Conemara the point of departure. Even supposing the wires were sunk off Dunmore Head, there would be three vast sea spaces, varying from nearly a thousand to fifteen hundred miles each, to cross; seas of unknown depth—the plumb having been let out five miles without reaching soundings—and of varied character. In some places it is known that the sea valleys vary from half a mile to two miles of hollow; and many of the ridges consist of hard, water-worn and sharp pointed rocks, which, in a violent sea, it may be feared, would be likely to abrade and sever the metallic ropes. Immense spaces of the Atlantic bed are covered with gigantic sea weeds, of unknown strength and thickness; and it is imagined that the lightning wires, once imbedded in a thousand miles of these tenuous plants, could not be again raised for any purpose. How far these impediments may be surmounted, it is for science to decide—but in the meantime a project has been started which has for its object to avoid them altogether. This is to be done by changing the route, and making the journey as much as possible overland. Starting from the most northern part of the main land of Scotland, it is proposed to throw an electric wire to Orkney, Shetland, and the Faroe Islands—to carry it thence to Iceland and the east coast of Greenland—thence onward to a point on Davis's Straits, near the Arctic Circle—and so to Cape Walsingham. Another submarine wire would then carry the lines across Hudson's Straits to Upper Canada. Though the distance by this route would be much greater than through the Atlantic Ocean, the submerged wires would be about five hundred miles shorter. The number of stations by the island route would be far greater—and the wire would have to pass through the territories of a third power—Denmark, and over immense tracts of uninhabited and unexplored country."

[For all that, we think it will be done; and by this generation, too!—Home Journal.]

Gen. Pierce—The Filibuster—Gen. Scott—Post-Office Decision.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1852.

An intimate personal friend of Gen. Pierce, who came recently from Boston, says the President elect will not entertain the subject of the distribution of spoils even with his particular friends—that he has not made up his mind at all what course of policy he shall pursue, and has not and will not make any indication thereof for the present. Meantime the Filibusters are making ready for a descent on Cuba as soon as the present administration goes out. They expect Douglas to take the department of State, and to do the Diplomatic Engineering for them here. One thing is quite certain; they have plenty of money and a sufficiency of men and muskets. They have reliable information from the Island, and 800 men—Cuban Refugees—for pilots, who know respectively every part of the coveted country intimately. They had better not fall into the hands of the present administration. The statement that Gen. Scott attributed his defeat to *The Herald* was grossly absurd as to excite no notice here. It was only intended by the ex-Senatorial correspondent of the paper to lift it out of the mire and filth into decent association. Gen. Scott never reads it, and could not, if he wished, express the loathing which he feels for everything connected therewith. His proud form was never more erect, nor his eagle eye brighter than it is to-day. He stands alone amid the wreck—grand and unconcerned like a light-house after a dreadful storm. His bosom has been often bared to the storms of war; his heart's blood has always been ready if his country's altar required the sacrifice, and he would to-morrow, if war should come, leave his friends and his family, and forgetting all the ingratitude he has received, lead the army, as of old, to victory. A truer, more patriotic heart than that bosom carries, never beat.

The Postmaster-General has decided that there is nothing either in the laws or regulations of the Post-Office Department, which prevents the sending of periodicals or papers to "actual and bona fide subscribers," by agents or dealers, the same as if they were mailed directly from the office of publication—all former decisions to the contrary notwithstanding. The first section of the new law embraces the case.

Yours, KOSER.

The vote in this State is as follows: Scott 56,711; and Pierce 53,361. Scott's majority is 3,347.

THE VOTE OF 1851-52.

Our readers will find below the official vote for Governor in 1851, and we will give the vote for President [official] as fast they reach us.

| 1851 | | | | 1852 | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| First District. | | | | First District. | | | |
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Ballard, | 269 | 340 | 320 | 328 | | | |
| Caldwell, | 670 | 819 | 731 | 874 | | | |
| Calloway, | 208 | 713 | 189 | 815 | | | |
| Critt'n'dn, | 393 | 425 | 296 | 486 | | | |
| Fulton, | 157 | 261 | 152 | 233 | | | |
| Graves, | 468 | 845 | 443 | 871 | | | |
| Hopkins, | 678 | 803 | 737 | 809 | | | |
| Hickman, | 134 | 358 | 155 | 379 | | | |
| Livingston, | 241 | 313 | 312 | 357 | | | |
| Marshall, | 173 | 571 | 132 | 627 | | | |
| McCracken, | 403 | 373 | 355 | 416 | | | |
| Trigg, | 525 | 580 | 560 | 639 | | | |
| Union, | 486 | 622 | 499 | 612 | | | |
| Total, | 4,881 | 6,983 | 4,954 | 7,436 | | | |

| Second District. | | | | Second District. | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Br'k'ridge, | 772 | 458 | 842 | 440 | | | |
| Butler, | 255 | 239 | 312 | 269 | | | |
| Christian, | 926 | 822 | 714 | 946 | | | |
| Daviess, | 822 | 816 | 1027 | 711 | | | |
| Edm'nd's'n, | 155 | 204 | 208 | 218 | | | |
| Grayson, | 392 | 434 | 433 | 394 | | | |
| Hancock, | 278 | 213 | 249 | 205 | | | |
| Henderson, | 397 | 698 | 616 | 635 | | | |
| Meade, | 545 | 224 | 618 | 230 | | | |
| Muhl'nb'rg | 638 | 577 | 814 | 553 | | | |
| Ohio, | 593 | 635 | 645 | 579 | | | |
| Total, | 5,914 | 5,451 | 6,508 | 4,780 | | | |

| Third District. | | | | Third District. | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Allen, | 334 | 528 | 280 | 454 | | | |
| Barren, | 1217 | 1078 | 1119 | 967 | | | |
| Logan, | 1184 | 388 | 1296 | 354 | | | |
| Monroe, | 357 | 407 | 377 | 350 | | | |
| Simpson, | 380 | 401 | 389 | 380 | | | |
| Todd, | 609 | 431 | 552 | 422 | | | |
| Warren, | 1079 | 671 | 982 | 600 | | | |
| Total, | 5,888 | 4,553 | 4,995 | 3,557 | | | |

| Fourth District. | | | | Fourth District. | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Adair, | 375 | 503 | 382 | 521 | | | |
| Boyle, | 548 | 308 | 603 | 323 | | | |
| Casey, | 368 | 246 | 474 | 230 | | | |
| Clinton, | 173 | 295 | 276 | 318 | | | |
| C'mb'land, | 428 | 193 | 501 | 157 | | | |
| Green, | 409 | 434 | 422 | 487 | | | |
| Lincoln, | 576 | 314 | 674 | 338 | | | |
| Pulaski, | 662 | 701 | 700 | 609 | | | |
| Russell, | 404 | 182 | 432 | 195 | | | |
| Taylor, | 254 | 442 | 268 | 524 | | | |
| Wayne, | 513 | 435 | 463 | 342 | | | |
| Total, | 4,493 | 4,138 | 5,200 | 4,054 | | | |

| Fifth District. | | | | Fifth District. | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Anderson, | 252 | 641 | 292 | 606 | | | |
| Bullitt, | 325 | 454 | 403 | 446 | | | |
| Hardin, | 846 | 617 | 1007 | 619 | | | |
| Larue, | 368 | 363 | 417 | 348 | | | |
| Marion, | 680 | 756 | 782 | 913 | | | |
| Mercer, | 490 | 966 | 594 | 764 | | | |
| Nelson, | 357 | 509 | 958 | 487 | | | |
| Spencer, | 835 | 346 | 331 | 340 | | | |
| Wh'ing'n | 587 | 705 | 442 | 407 | | | |
| Total, | 4,737 | 5,353 | 5,226 | 4,930 | | | |

| Sixth District. | | | | Sixth District. | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Clay, | 261 | 165 | 278 | 185 | | | |
| Estill, | 422 | 382 | 358 | 322 | | | |
| Floyd, | 218 | 379 | 165 | 222 | | | |
| Garrard, | 414 | 272 | 865 | 236 | | | |
| Harlan, | 395 | 75 | 327 | 65 | | | |
| Johnson, | 59 | 427 | 64 | 299 | | | |
| Laurel, | 321 | 264 | 372 | 185 | | | |
| Le'tcher, | 61 | 92 | 63 | 78 | | | |
| Madison, | 718 | 513 | 976 | 541 | | | |
| Owley, | 273 | 226 | 299 | 326 | | | |
| Perry, | 126 | 161 | 130 | 77 | | | |
| Pike, | 279 | 267 | 221 | 194 | | | |
| Rockcastle, | 401 | 137 | 336 | 94 | | | |
| Whitley, | 422 | 203 | 358 | 143 | | | |
| Total, | 5,076 | 3,833 | 4,792 | 2,967 | | | |

| Seventh District. | | | | Seventh District. | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Carroll, | 426 | 433 | 338 | 354 | | | |
| Henry, | 735 | 971 | 744 | 983 | | | |
| Hefferson, | 949 | 1034 | 977 | 1034 | | | |
| Louisville | 2199 | 1984 | 2688 | 2757 | | | |
| Oldham, | 403 | 531 | 388 | 486 | | | |
| Shelby, | 1107 | 703 | 1184 | 753 | | | |
| Trimble, | 299 | 533 | 300 | 491 | | | |
| Total, | 6,122 | 6,334 | 6,619 | 6,858 | | | |

| Eighth District. | | | | Eighth District. | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Bourbon, | 921 | 474 | 978 | 528 | | | |
| Fayette, | 1216 | 817 | 1376 | 810 | | | |
| Franklin, | 809 | 867 | 834 | 759 | | | |
| Jessamine, | 557 | 504 | 556 | 476 | | | |
| Owen, | 493 | 1094 | 505 | 1186 | | | |
| Scott, | 685 | 1001 | 729 | 888 | | | |
| Woodford, | 675 | 409 | 706 | 419 | | | |
| Total, | 5,253 | 5,064 | 5,684 | 5,066 | | | |

| Ninth District. | | | | Ninth District. | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pierce. |
| Bath, | 721 | 918 | 567 | 785 | | | |
| Breathitt, | 116 | 311 | 96 | 234 | | | |
| Carter, | 174 | 575 | 180 | 497 | | | |
| Clarke, | 874 | 379 | 842 | 322 | | | |
| Fleming, | 928 | 788 | 888 | 698 | | | |
| Greenup, | 420 | 493 | 737 | 660 | | | |
| Lawrence, | 364 | 392 | 385 | 362 | | | |
| Lewis, | 369 | 522 | 400 | 503 | | | |
| M'nt'g'ry | 676 | 577 | 578 | 589 | | | |
| Morgan, | 352 | 700 | 316 | 509 | | | |
| Total, | 5,001 | 5,673 | 5,009 | 4,959 | | | |

| Tenth District. | | | | Tenth District. | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|----------|-----------------|---------|--------|----------|
| Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pier ce. | Dixon. | Powell. | Scott. | Pier ce. |
| Boone, | 782 | 813 | 800 | 769 | | | |
| Bracken, | 723 | 592 | 638 | 517 | | | |
| Campbell, | 328 | 804 | 577 | 1098 | | | |
| Gallatin, | 355 | 402 | 372 | 411 | | | |
| Grant, | 349 | 546 | 437 | 572 | | | |
| Harrison, | 720 | 906 | 802 | 947 | | | |
| Hart, | 475 | 578 | 457 | 588 | | | |
| Kenton, | 798 | 1189 | 975 | 1284 | | | |
| Knox, | 359 | 303 | 487 | 164 | | | |
| Mason, | 1366 | 890 | 1337 | 896 | | | |
| Nicholas, | 646 | 827 | 592 | 721 | | | |
| Pendleton, | 256 | 636 | 262 | 570 | | | |
| Total, | 6,364 | 7,625 | 7,736 | 8,637 | | | |

10,000 lbs. Rags wanted at this Office, for which Cash will be paid.

The Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

[From the London Athenaeum we take the following notice of Capt. Stansbury's "Expedition to the Great Salt Lake," recently published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of Philadelphia. The article is made up mainly of extracts from the work, judiciously taken, and is exceedingly interesting.]

Arthur's Home Gazette.

The existence of a vast lake of salt water somewhere amid the wilds west of the Rocky Mountains has been known since 1689; when Baron La Hontan wrote an account—which, however, seems to have been as much indebted to imagination as to observation—of his discoveries in that region. Some attempts have since that time been made to explore its shores; but Capt. Stansbury's party are the first white men that have made the circuit of its waters. The results of the Captain's observations, which were carried on with much skill and immense labor, make the circumference of the lake, exclusive of its set, to be 291 miles. The neighborhood around is on the same gigantic scale—consisting of deserts 60 and 70 miles across, separated from each other by precipitous rocky eminences of great elevation. Many of these deserts Capt. Stansbury says would furnish extended plains, absolutely level, upon which a degree of the meridian could be measured to great advantage.

This inland sea is believed by Capt. Stansbury to have been in a past age of infinitely greater extent. He says:—"Upon the slope of a ridge connected with this plain, thirteen distinct successive benches, or water-marks, were counted, which had evidently, at one time, been washed by the lake, and must have been the result of its action continued for some time at each level. The highest of these is now about two hundred feet above the valley, which has itself been left by the lake, owing probably to gradual elevation occasioned by subterranean causes. If this supposition be correct—and all appearances conspire to support it—there must have been here at some former period a vast inland sea, extending for hundreds of miles; and the isolated mountains which now tower from the flats, forming its western and southern shores, were doubtless huge islands similar to those which now rise from the diminished waters of the lake."

The first view that the party obtained of this extraordinary lake is well described in the following words:

"At our feet and on each side lay the waters of the Great Salt Lake, which we had so long and so ardently desired to see. They were clear and calm, and stretched far to the south and west. Directly before us, and distant only a few miles, an island rose from 800 to 1,000 feet in height, while in the distance other and larger ones shot up from the bosom of the waters, their summits appearing to reach the clouds. On the west appeared several dark spots, resembling other islands; but the dreary haze hovering over this still and solitary sea, threw its dim, uncertain veil over the more distant features of the landscape, preventing the eye from discerning any one object with distinctness, while it half revealed the whole, leaving ample scope for the imagination of the beholder. The stillness of the grave seemed to pervade both air and water; and, excepting here and there a solitary wild duck floating motionless on the bos

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JAMES L. W. ELLIS,
[To whom all communications on business must be
addressed, pre-paid.]

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Three copies, in advance, : : : 50

TO CLUBS.
Of 100 copies, : : : : : \$15 00
Of 50 " : : : : : \$8 00
Of 25 " : : : : : \$4 00

The money must always accompany the
names of Club subscribers.

JOB PRINTING.
We have, since the expiration of the first volume
of the Herald, made several very necessary and
handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which
will enable us to get up our work in a style that can
not fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,
BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS,
POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.,
will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with
Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are
determined to use all means within our power to
please those who favor us with their patronage.

GIVE US A CALL.

THURSDAY, - NOVEMBER 25, 1852

TO POETS.
The person sending us the best "New
Year's Address," to exceed fifty lines in
length, and to be handed in before the
25th December, will receive one copy of
the *Barstow Herald* for one year gratis.
The selection to be made by the Editor.

We call the attention of our readers
to the advertisement of Messrs. J.
Wood Wilson & Co. They have an ex-
cellent assortment of Groceries which
they will sell low for cash, or exchange
for Country Produce on good terms.

The United States government has
sent Lieut. Lynch, the explorer of
the Dead Sea, to Africa to make arrange-
ments for a thorough exploration of the
Western part of that continent, with a
view to promote the cause of coloniza-
tion. A most excellent move. Lieut.
Lynch is thoroughly competent to the
important duties confided to him. He
is now on his way to Liverpool to em-
bark on one of the steamers now run-
ning between England and the West
coast of Africa.

A family of the name of Lem-
mon lately left Virginia with a view of
emigrating to Texas. They had with
them eight slaves, mostly children, the
property of Mrs. Lemmon. While in the
port of New York, waiting to embark
for Texas, some busy bodies sneaked
out a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground
that the negroes became free by merely
touching the soil of New York.

The case was tried before Judge
Paine of the Superior Court, who has
decided that Mrs. Lemmon must lose
her property, because the law of the
State declares that slaves brought into
New York on any pretext whatever in-
stantly become free. He argues that
this is not in conflict with the consti-
tution of the United States, which ap-
plies only to fugitives. One of the
lawyers employed by the abolitionists,
was unconscionable enough to ask for
costs against Mrs. Lemmon, which the
judge refused. The Democrats of New
York have now a fair chance to show
how much they love their Southern
brethren by repealing a law so much at
war with the comity of sister States.

Value of Railroads to Farmers.
Some farmers have a strange and unrea-
sonable prejudice against Railroads,
whereas there is no class of the community
more benefited by them. The cereal pro-
ducts of a farm at a considerable distance
from a market are almost valueless, when
ordinary roads have to be depended upon,
and the value of the land is therefore com-
paratively small; but let a Railroad be con-
structed near by, and it brings the farmer
to his market, embraces the price of his
productions, and increases the value of his
land. A late number of the *American*
Railroad Journal has illustrated this by
a table showing the value of a ton of wheat
and corn at given points, from market, as af-
fected by the cost of Railroad transportation,
which will convince any intelligent farmer
of the vast benefits to him of Railroad im-
provements.

It is well known, says the *Railroad*
Journal, that upon the ordinary highways
the economical limit to transportation is
confined within a comparatively few miles,
depending of course upon the kind of freight
and character of the roads. Upon the av-
erage of such ways, costs of transportation
is not far from fifteen cents per ton per
mile, which may be considered as a suffi-
ciently correct estimate for an average of
the country. Estimating at the same time
the value of wheat at \$1 50 per bushel, and
corn at 75 cents, and that 33 bushels of
each are equal to a ton, the value of the
former would be equal to its cost of trans-
portation 330 miles, and the latter 165
miles. At these respective distances from
market, neither of the above articles would
have any commercial value, with only a
common earth road, as an avenue to
market.

But we find that we can move properly
upon railroads at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per
ton per mile, or for one tenth the cost upon
ordinary road. These works therefore ex-
tend the economic limits of transportation of
the above articles 3,300 and 1,650 miles
respectively. At the limit of movement
of these articles upon the common high-
way, by the use of railroads, wheat would
be worth \$44.50 and corn \$22.75, which
sums respectively would represent the ac-
tual increase of value created by the inter-
position of such a work.

The following table will show the

amount saved per ton by transportation by
railroad over the ordinary highways of the
country.

TABLE showing the value of a ton of wheat
and one of corn, at given points from
market as affected by cost of transporta-
tion by railroad, and over the ordinary
road:

| | Transportation by Railroad. | Transportation by ordinary way. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Wheat. Corn. Wheat. Corn. | | |
| Val. at market | \$19 50 \$24 75 | \$19 50 \$24 75 |
| 10 mi. fr. mark | 43 35 31 60 | 48 00 23 25 |
| 20 do | 43 30 31 45 | 46 50 23 75 |
| 30 do | 43 25 31 30 | 45 00 20 25 |
| 40 do | 43 20 31 15 | 43 50 18 95 |
| 50 do | 43 15 31 00 | 42 00 17 25 |
| 60 do | 43 10 30 45 | 40 50 15 75 |
| 70 do | 43 05 30 30 | 39 00 14 25 |
| 80 do | 43 00 30 15 | 37 50 12 75 |
| 90 do | 42 55 30 00 | 36 00 11 25 |
| 100 do | 42 50 29 45 | 34 50 9 75 |
| 110 do | 42 45 29 30 | 33 00 8 25 |
| 120 do | 42 40 29 15 | 31 50 6 75 |
| 130 do | 42 35 29 00 | 30 00 5 25 |
| 140 do | 42 30 28 45 | 28 50 3 75 |
| 150 do | 42 25 28 30 | 27 00 2 25 |
| 160 do | 42 20 28 15 | 25 50 0 75 |
| 170 do | 42 15 28 00 | 24 00 0 00 |
| 180 do | 42 10 27 45 | 22 50 0 00 |
| 190 do | 42 05 27 30 | 21 00 0 00 |
| 200 do | 42 00 27 15 | 19 50 0 00 |
| 210 do | 41 55 27 00 | 18 00 0 00 |
| 220 do | 41 50 26 45 | 16 50 0 00 |
| 230 do | 41 45 26 30 | 15 00 0 00 |
| 240 do | 41 40 26 15 | 13 50 0 00 |
| 250 do | 41 35 26 00 | 12 00 0 00 |
| 260 do | 41 30 25 45 | 10 50 0 00 |
| 270 do | 41 25 25 30 | 9 00 0 00 |
| 280 do | 41 20 25 15 | 7 50 0 00 |
| 290 do | 41 15 25 00 | 6 00 0 00 |
| 300 do | 41 10 24 45 | 4 50 0 00 |
| 310 do | 41 05 24 30 | 3 50 0 00 |
| 320 do | 41 00 24 15 | 2 50 0 00 |
| 330 do | 40 55 24 00 | 1 50 0 00 |

It will be seen that the value of lands
is affected by railroads in the same ratio
as their products. For instance, lands lying
upon a navigable water course, or in
the immediate vicinity of a market, may
be worth for the culture of wheat \$100.
Let the average crop be estimated at 22
bushels for the acre, valued at \$33, and
the cost of cultivation at \$15, this would
leave \$18 per acre as the net profit. This
quantity of wheat (two-thirds of a ton),
could be transported 330 miles at a cost
of 1 cent per mile, or \$3.30, which would
leave \$14.70 as the net profit of land at
that distance from a market, when con-
nected with it by a railroad. The value of
the land, therefore, admitting the quality to
be the same in both cases, would bear the
same ratio to the assumed value of \$100,
as the value of its products, \$14.70, does
to \$18 or \$82 per acre; which is an actual
creation of value to that amount, assuming
the correctness of the premises. The
same calculation may of course be applied
with equal force to any kind and species of
property.

A Highway To The Pacific.

What the Mediterranean Sea was in
the early ages of the world, the Pacific
Ocean promises to become in the future.
On every side of that vast ocean, new
empires are rising. They are rising
too, with a celerity that defies history
and almost surpasses speculation. The
ocean of pastoral romance—the water-
girdle of a thousand islands of the
Blessed. The great continents which
looked down into these mighty and
tranquil waters were either barren wilds
or ancient and mysterious empires.—
Enterprise there was none, signs of
life there were few. But now? Sydney
and San Francisco stretch their
hands across the ocean. Two Anglo-
Saxon empires already sway the shores
and islands of the Pacific; while their
fleets fill its ports with the commodities
of nations, and carry thence to the cold
latitudes of the north the golden
produce of the tropics. China and Japan,
sealed for centuries against the
inroads of commerce and civilization,
are about to be forced open by the course
of events. But that which adds most
singularly to the importance of the
Pacific Ocean, is the fact that on all
sides it seems to be inclosed between the
most prolific gold fields of the earth.—
The destinies in store for this mighty
sea and its glittering coasts is a subject
for poetic speculation,—but the great
material want of the old world, every
day growing more imperative, is a read-
ier access by way of the Isthmus of
Panama to this highway of the region of
gold and colonization. Thus, every
item of intelligence from the isthmus
has for Europeans a profound interest;
and already there are schemes abroad
for seizing by force the narrow strip of
land which divides the two oceans in
the centre of America, and holding it
in the name of nations by a joint oc-
cupation of the Great Powers. Mean-
time, certain well-known parties are
pushing on the scheme for a ship canal,
—and the last number of the *Panama*
Star contains the particulars of a con-
cession, for ninety-nine years, made
to them by the Government of New
Grenada. The date of this new privi-
lege, given at Bogota, is the 1st of
June, 1852,—and the canal is to be
completed within ten years, and a pro-
longation of four years longer, if required,
should one-third of the work be then
finished. The Company receive with
the grant 100,000 fanegas of land to
be selected by them in any part of
the Republic. The harbors on both
the Pacific and the Atlantic are to re-
main free and neutral. The New
Grenadian Government is to receive
three per cent, of the profits for eighty
years, and five per cent, for the remain-
ing nineteen years. The Company are
to make a deposit of \$24,000, as a
guarantee, within twelve months from
the date of the grant. The parties re-
ceiving this grant are, Dr. Edward Cul-
len, Sir Charles Fox, John Henderson,
and Thomas Brassey. Before these
parties can proceed with their plans,
however, the consent of the Panama Rail-
way Company must be obtained;—and
from the rival character of that design,
this is not unlikely to prove the most
difficult part of the negotiation.—*London*
Athenaeum.

MONUMENT TO HENRY CLAY.—There
will be many monuments erected to Henry
Clay, as is fit and natural—but the
monument to which the steps of patriots
will instinctively turn, is that which is to
be reared over his ashes, in the spot which
he chose for his final resting-place, in the
heart of that gallant Kentucky which so
appreciated and loved him in life, and

which he will long be honored and la-
mented.
H. T. DUNCAN, Esq., of Ky., President
of the National Monument Association, is
now in this city, and will this evening at-
tend a meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel
of the Clay Monument Committee, of
which Hon. Hamilton Fish is Chairman
and Dr. James R. Wood Secretary. We
trust no more need be said to secure a full
attendance of the gentlemen invited to co-
operate in the movement of organization.
We are assured that fifteen States have al-
ready agreed to cooperate with Kentucky
in building the proposed monument.—*New*
York Tribune.

Caution.
All persons are hereby warned a-
gainst employing or harboring one
"THOMAS A. JONES" an indentured ap-
prentice to the Printing business, who
has away from this Office on Sunday
the 14th inst. He is about 16 years
old, small for his age, black hair, round
and freckled face, and of a sullen and
stubborn disposition. Those who may
harbor or employ said boy may be as-
sured that the law in such cases made
and provided, will be, strictly enforced a-
gainst them.

T. H. GUNTER & Co.,
Proprietors Ky. Register.
Elizabethtown, Nov. 16.

Commercial.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23d.

There has been a fair activity in the
market to-day with much firmness, and
considerable inquiry for Provisions. The
Grocery market is quiet, with very fair
receipts of new Sugar and Molasses. The
weather to-day is cloudy and cool, and the
river at a stand.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Small transac-
tions at previous quotations.

HEMP.—Retail sales from stores at \$100
to \$105 per ton.

CHEESE.—Sales of choice lots of Wes-
tern at 10c.

DOMESTICS.—A sale of 50 bales Cannell-
ton Sheetings at 7c.

HOGS.—The market is stimulated, with
offers of \$5 65-100 for one or two lots of
Hogs, but the drovers demand \$5 75 net.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour quiet at
\$4 00a\$4 10 for small lots from stores.
Wheat firm at 65c. New Corn 30a35c;
old 40a45c.

COTTON.—Light sales of low middling at
9a9c.

Hay.—Market dull at \$10a11 for baled
Timothy.

GROCERIES.—We notice considerable re-
ceipts of New Sugar and Molasses. Small
sales of prime Rio Coffee at 9c. Sugar
we quote at 5a5c, with no material sales.

TOBACCO.—The sales yesterday and to-
day indicate a small advance on previous
prices, with sales to day of 58 bbls at prices
ranging from \$3 90 to \$5 70.

PROVISIONS.—Holders very firm at \$15
50 for mess Pork. We hear of the sale of
the product of 10,000 hogs at 6c for
Shoulders in salt, and 9c for the prime
Lard. We hear of a sale of the product
of 1,000 hogs at 5c for Shoulders, 7c for
Hams from the block, \$15 for Mess Pork,
and 10c for prime Lard. The Hams and
Shoulders were sold several days since.

WHISKY.—Sales of 153 bbls of raw
at the wharf at 19c.

HOG SLAUGHTERING.—PRICES, &c.—
The various packers in this city were in
operation yesterday, though none of
the houses are killing their full num-
ber. At Clifton, Atkinson & Co's pork
house 1,800 hogs were killed yesterday,
and the number slaughtered at all the
houses up to the late evening is about
22,000. A. S. White & Co., at Jeffers-
ville, have not commenced killing yet.

Prices were firm yesterday, and for a
lot of 500 hogs \$5 65 was offered, which
the drover refused, the prevailing price
being \$5 75.

The Madison *Banner* says that a
firm in that city had purchased 9000
hogs since Thursday, at figures ranging
from \$5 40 to \$5 75 net. The Madison
Courier of Monday has the follow-
ing:

We hear also of a sale late Saturday
night, of 1000 at \$5 75. At noon to-
day a sale of 3000 hogs, at \$5 75, and
10,000 pieces, on private terms were re-
ported.

The receipts of hogs at Madison up
to Saturday night were 11,500, and of
this number 500 were shipped to this
city.

A private telegraphic despatch from
Cincinnati last evening states that
hogs for future delivery have declined
to \$5 60 net, being a decline of 40
cents.

Our despatches from Cincinnati last
night contradicted the above report, and
quote hogs firm at \$6 00.

Lou. Corr. 23.

Notice.
TO ALL whom it may concern and to the
heirs of Jesse Davis particularly. Take
notice that I shall, on the 15th day of Decem-
ber next, attend with the Proceesors of Nelson
county, and a Surveyor especially appointed,
and proceed to survey and procession the
tract of Land, in Nelson county, whereon I
now live, and shall continue from day to day
until finished. They will meet at 10 o'clock,
A. M., at my residence.

Nov. 11th, 1852.—118

PORTER J. STONER.

ROWLAND & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Ba-
con, Lard, Flour, Hides, Tallow, &c.
Southwest corner of Main and 3d sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE sell the highest prices, in cash, for
Pacon; Lard; Feather; Flax-Seed;
and Co. nry Produce generally.

Rowland & Co.
Louisville, Nov. 4, 1852.—3m

Musical Instruments for Sale.
I wish to sell a first rate ROSEWOOD
Six Octave PIANO; also two GUITARS,
one new and the other second hand; also sev-
eral FLUTES.

The above Instruments will be sold low for
cash or good notes.

oct 7—1f

G. SCHIAUB.

LARGE assortment of Sate Silk and
Cambric VESTS arrived and for sale by
RAU & BRO.

LOUR.—Constantly on hand and for sale
by COLLINGS & SUTHERLAND

Special Notices.
Messrs JOHNSTON & GIBBONS, Proprietors
of the Louisville "Mercantile Advertiser," are
authorized to act as Agents for the *Barstow Herald*
for Louisville and Jefferson county. [oct 14.]

MASONIC.
Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Masons
meets regularly on the 2nd Saturday in each month.
Major Barbour Lodge No. 181, A. Y. M. meets
regularly on the 2nd Monday [court court day] and
on the 4th Monday in each month.
Davall Lodge No. 99, A. Y. M. meets regularly on
the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.
Transient brothers in good standing are respect-
fully invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.
Sicco Lodge No. 52 of the Independent Order of
Odd Fellows, meets regularly every Wednesday
Evening. Transient brothers in good standing re-
spectfully invited to attend.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Nelson Division No. 48 Sons of Temperance meet
regularly every Saturday Evening. Transient bro-
thers are invited to attend.

E CLAMPSUS VITIS.
Waspineo Lodge meets regularly on the first
Monday in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Trans-
ient brethren are invited to attend.

BARSTOWN POLEMIC SOCIETY.
This Society, now fully established, and which has
met with much success since its organization, prom-
ises to answer the purpose for which it was intended
to wit: to improve youth in the art of public speak-
ing. Young men wishing to become members of the
Society, can hand in their petitions to the Sec-
retary, or any one of its members.

James R. McKee, Sec'y.
(Advertisement)

It always gives us pleasure to
notice any article that confers a real
benefit on the community, and it is with
confidence we heartily commend Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral to our readers as pos-
sessing extraordinary virtues for the cure
of diseases incident to the Throat and
Lungs. This may account for our fre-
quent reference to this article which we
feel fully justified in making known to
the public.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Advertisement.
In calling attention to Dr. Guy-
sott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock
and Sarsaparilla, we feel confident that
we are doing a service to all who may
be afflicted with Scrofulous and other
diseases originating in hereditary
taint or from impurity of the blood.

We have known instances within the
sphere of our acquaintance where the
most formidable distempers have been
cured by the use of Guy'sott's Extract
of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla alone.

It is one of the few advertised medi-
cines that cannot be stigmatized with
quackery, for the "Yellow Dock" and
the "Sarsaparilla" are the most effec-
tive and most efficient, (and at the same
time innoxious) agents the whole *Male-*
ria Medica, and by far the best and pur-
est preparation of them is Dr. Guy-
sott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

POISONING.

Thousands of Parents who use Ver-
mifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel,
&c., are not aware, that while they ap-
pear to benefit the patient, they are
actually laying the foundations for a
series of diseases, such as salivation, loss
of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the
advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines
to which we ask the attention of all
directly interested in their own as well
as their Children's health. In Liver
Complaints and all disorders arising
from those of a bilious type, should
make use of the only genuine medicine,
Hobensack's Liver Pills.

"Be not deceived," but ask for
Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver
Pills, and observe that each has the sig-
nature of the proprietor, J. N. HOBEN-
SACK, as none else are genuine.

New Advertisements.
PENMANSHIP.
M. A. M. WALKER, who has been en-
gaged in teaching Penmanship in this
State more than two years, and who brings
ample testimonials of his success in imparting
this beautiful art to his pupils, proposes to open
a Class for Young Gentlemen, if a sufficient
number of pupils can be obtained, to justify
him in doing so. Twelve Lessons constitute a
Course, for which he charges \$2 50. Young
Ladies wishing instruction at their residences
will be charged \$3 for the same number of
lessons; or if they attend at the Hotel the charge
will be the same as for the gentlemen.
He can be found at Mansion House, Room
No. 13, where testimonials and specimens can
be seen. Nov. 25—3t

THE RILEY FARM.
T. W. RILEY'S FARM near Barstow
containing about 370 acres is for sale.—
Apply to J. WOOD WILSON & CO.

Flour for Sale.
FIRST RATE article in Store.—Apply
without delay to J. WOOD WILSON & CO.
no 25

COCOANUTS. Filberts, Chestnuts, Oran-
ges, Fresh Oyster, Sardines, Almonds
and Raisins—a fresh supply in store and
for sale by
NOV. 25 J. WOOD WILSON & CO.

GRAHAM, FLOYD & CO.,
(Successors of Brannin, Bacon & Cobb.)
PORK & BEEF PACKERS,
Upper end of Jefferson, street, on the
Railroad,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

BE leave to inform their friends and deal-
ers in general, that they have laid up in
store an extensive stock of BARRELS and
SALT, and are prepared to make contracts
for the approaching season. The members of
this firm have a thorough knowledge of the
business, and of them having had twelve years
experience in it. They differ themselves that
they cannot be excelled in either work or
prices by any other house. All orders they
may be favored with shall be filled with prompt-
ness. GRAHAM, FLOYD & CO.
oct 21—[Lou. Democrat.]

WAGONING.—We keep a Wagon run-
ning regularly once a week to Louis-
ville and solicited parties to call on us.
no 15 J. WOOD WILSON & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at
Barstow, at the end of the last
Quarter. If not taken out within the
time prescribed by law, they will be
sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Alford Miss Mary Abner Thomas
Barbour Lodge maj 3
Bresett Doct A
Brown Mrs S H 2
Bowman Peter
Barnh J
Biver Barbara
Blackwood J S
Baily Jno T 2
Burley Hugh
Burker Anna Mrs
Buckman B J
Brown S H 2
Brown Sam'l
Browne B A

Colton Philip
Conroy E W 2
Clark Jos
Churchill Sam'l
Coomes J Anna
Dugan Martha
Davis Mary
Doherty Wm
Dwyer Anita
Dewey Alice
Durbin J E

Elliott Jno
Foreman Micajah
Foster Mat
Glover Susan
Gray T
Graves J A
Graves Lucinda A
Glasgow Jas 2
Gaines Thos

Huston Jas B
Helslaw Sally
Hebb Elizabeth
Hobbs S
Henry W P

Johnson Rev W
Jenkins J R
Jack (col'd)

Langley Thos W 2
Lyle John
Lent W
Lucas Jno W

McClure Jas
Miller Rachel
May B Chas
May Margaret
Miller David
Moroney M Mrs

Nicholson G W
Payne Cornelia
Palmer Bettie
Parish Jno L

Rana Jno W
Rice C B
Roan Jno F

Shandory Chas
Shacklett Jno S
Steady Sophia
Smith A C
Simms A
Smith James

Thompson M L
Tucker M L 3
L Tacobi

Victoria Lester
Vebrim —
Worsham D H
Wilson Arthur
Wisheart Henry S
Whelan Margaret
Wakeford Alice
Wilkinson J

Young Mary F
nov 26 W. M. POWELL, P. M.

Dr. B. H. COX
HAVING permanently located himself in Bar-
stow, and kept constantly on hand a full supply
of the town and vicinity.
He can always be found at the residence of Dr.
G. E. Cox, on Market street. sep 9

DR. D. DAUBERTY
SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE: At his residence on the South side of
the Public Square, Barstow, Ky.

LOOK HERE.
I HAVE commenced the GROCERY busi-
ness again. My Grocery is on the corner
of Main and Chestnut Streets.
I have now in store and for sale
Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Fish; Salt;
Tobacco; of various kinds;
Cigars; of different qualities;
Best Tea; Raisins; Almonds;
Best Broons; and a variety of other articles
Also—Boots and Shoes of different qualities,
of my own make.
All of which will be sold low for cash.
A share of public patronage is respectfully
solicited.
Flour, Corn Meal, Eggs, Butter, &c. &c.
will be taken in exchange, on good terms, for
any article in my line.
oct 21—2m H. PAYNE.

A Valuable Stock Farm for Sale.
I WISH to sell the Farm on which I
now live, in Bullitt county five
miles from Shepherdsville, lying on the road
from Shepherdsville to Barstow, being a part
of the tract formerly owned by Michael Trout-
man, dec'd, containing about

One Thousand Acres,
One hundred acres cleared and under fence.
On which is a Brick Dwelling House, with 12
Rooms, and suitable out-houses. On said farm
is a fine situation for a Tan-Yard, it being the
same site where Michael Troutman carried on
the Tanning business. On the tract of land
there is a great quantity of Tan-Bark, enough
to carry on the business for many years. I
will sell this Farm on very reasonable terms:
One-third cash in hand, the remainder on time
to suit the purchaser.
If not privately sold on or before the 5th day
of January, 1853, I will on that day offer the
same at Public Auction at my residence. A
good title can be made to this Land. For fur-
ther particulars enquire of R. F. Smeeth, N.
C. Summers, Thos. W. Riley, W. R. Thomp-
son, or W. W. Swearingen.

SOPHIA WEATHERS.
Barstow, Nov. 4, 1852.—1m

PLASTERING.
I AM now permanently situated in Barstow
and keep constantly on hand and under
my prepared for the Plastering business, with
myself and my assistants at the shortest notice.
any 5-1-1f R. P. FOWLER.

WONDERFUL PROOF!
Dr. Blackwell's
Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and
Iris Versicolor.
In this age of humbuggery, it behoves every
one to guard with a suspicious eye in the
interests of individuals and cliques. And even
then the dazzling splendor of outward show
insinuates itself into the favor of many, and
they become willing dupes to unwholesome
Tus it is we see Mesmerism, Clairvoyance,
and Spiritual Rappings, absorbing too much of
the attention of rational and intelligent be-
ings, even to the detriment of their prime
intelligence. All feeling an interest in their
own, and the welfare of the community, and
in the further extension of that which is useful,
we would recommend to their serious consid-
eration

Dr. Blackwell's Compound Syrup of
Sarsaparilla and Iris Versicolor,
and request the same investigation, by way of
trial, that has been extended to other ob-
jects of less importance. He asserts its superiority
to any similar compound ever yet introduced,
and defies the public to produce its equal for
the cure of the following Diseases: Scrofula,
or Kings Evil, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

